


WAREHAM AND PURBECK RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
and the
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
for the year
1969



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FOREWORD

Health Centre,
Swanage,
Dorset.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Wareham and Purbeck Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my sixth annual report on the state of the public health in the Wareham and Purbeck Rural District. This covers the calendar year 1969. Those sections of the report concerning sanitary conditions have been compiled by the Chief Public Health Inspector.

Whether the Reform of Local Government in England is carried out as proposed in the White Paper or not it looks as if the unification of the three branches of the Health Service as outlined in the second Green Paper will be implemented. This means the end of the era of local authority medical officers of health. They will be replaced by community physicians employed by the area health authorities.

There was no serious incidence of infectious disease during the year other than an outbreak of food poisoning due to *Salmonella stanley* during the summer. The Borough of Wareham was also affected.

The estimated population of the District at mid-1969 showed an increase of 170 on the estimated mid-1968 population, and an increase of 3,459 on the Census population of 1961.

The vital statistics of the District compare favourably with those for England and Wales as a whole. The number of live births exceeded deaths by 145.

Completion of the sewerage schemes for Lytchett Matravers, Beacon Hill and Holton Heath has eliminated many potential sources of infection. Ridge and Stoborough are the next villages requiring urgent treatment.

Toilet facilities are still required at Bere Regis and Upton, preferably in the centre of the villages for use by persons other than tourists passing through. It is hoped that toilet facilities will not be long delayed at Shell Bay. Lay-by toilets for motorists are required, but their positioning will have to wait until the plans for the Upton and Sandford bypass have materialised.

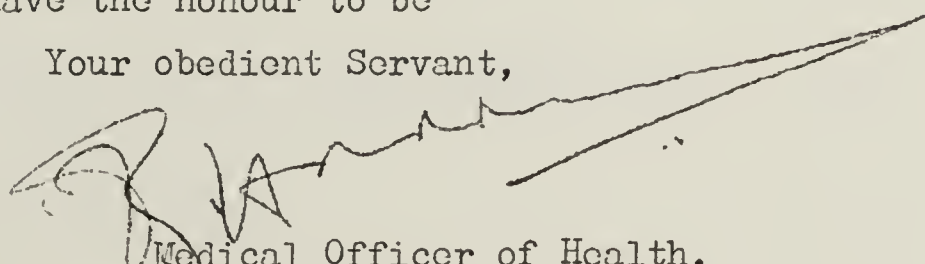
The report is set out in sections in the following order:-

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I am very grateful to Councillors and to my fellow officers, especially Mr. E.D. Grant, for their helpful co-operation.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient Servant,



Medical Officer of Health.

June, 1970.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health

W. E. HADDEN, O.St.J., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H., D.A., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

E. D. GRANT, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., Cert. R.S.I. & S.I.E.J.B.,
Meat and Food Cert.

Public Health Inspectors

F. A. WHITE, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. R.S.I. & S.I.E.J.B.,
Meat and Food Cert.

B. C. RICHARDS, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., Cert. R.S.I. & S.I.E.J.B.,
Meat and Food Cert.

Pupil Public Health Inspector

R. ENTWISTLE, (and attends sandwich course at Highbury Technical
College, Portsmouth).

Office accommodation and clerical assistance for the Medical Officer of Health who is also Medical Officer of Health to the Wareham Borough Council, the Swanage Urban District Council and Senior Assistant County Medical Officer, Dorset, are provided by the Authorities concerned.

Note: Area Comparability Factors - (Vital Statistics)

The area comparability factors for birth and death rates included in this report are supplied by the Registrar General. They make allowances for the way in which the sex and age distribution of the local population differs from that for England and Wales as a whole. In addition the death comparability factor has been adjusted specifically to take account of the presence of any residential institution in the area. When the local crude birth and death rates are multiplied by the appropriate area comparability factor they are comparable with the crude rate for England and Wales or with the corresponding adjusted rate for any other area.

STATISTICS - 1969

GENERAL

Area of the Rural District	95,954 acres
Population at Census 1961	20,861
	as estimated by Registrar General mid 1968	24,150
	as estimated by Registrar General mid 1969	24,320
Number of civilian houses at end of 1969	6,987
Rateable value as at 1st April, 1969	£1,062,541
Sum represented by a Penny Rate for the year ending 31st March, 1969		£4,400.2.4.

VITAL

Area comparability factors - Births 1.00 : Deaths 1.16.

Live Births	Total	Male	Female	Comparative Rates	
				Wareham R.D.	England & Wales
Total registered	382	207	175		
Legitimate	359	192	167		
Illegitimate	23	15	8		
Rate per 1000 population (crude rate)	15.7			15.7	16.3
Ratio of local adjusted birth rate to national rate				0.96	1.00
Still Births	Total	Male	Female		
Total registered	3	3	-		
Legitimate	3	3	-		
Illegitimate	-	-	-		
Rate per 1000 total live and still births				8.0	13.0
Deaths	Total	Male	Female		
Total registered	237	131	106		
Rate per 1000 population (crude rate)	9.7			11.3	11.9
Ratio of local adjusted death rate to national rate				.95	1.00
Infant Deaths (under 1 year)	Total	Male	Female		
Total registered	4	3	1		
Legitimate	4	3	1		
Illegitimate	-	-	-		
Infant Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 year per 1000 total live births)				10.0	18.0
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1000 total live births)				5.0	12.0
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1000 total live births)				3.0	10.0
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1000 total live and still births)				10.0	23.0
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)					
Number of deaths	- Nil.				

Registrar General's Official Return

2.

WATER SUPPLY

At the beginning of the year, the Poole and East Dorset Water Board which was formed on the 1st April, 1960, controlled the public water supply in the District, apart from the Lulworth Castle Estate Water Undertaking. On the 1st April, 1969, the Board amalgamated with the West Dorset Water Board to form the Dorset Water Board and this Board now supplies the District. In the areas supplied by public supplies the water has been adequate and maintained at a satisfactory standard of purity.

Dorset Water Board's Supply

The north-west part of the District is supplied from the Briantspuddle Waterworks which obtains its water from two boreholes. The supply is filtered and chlorinated before distribution to the parishes of Affpuddle, Turnerspuddle, Bere Regis, Wool, with a bulk supply to Bovington Camp, Winfrith and Moreton. The latter parishes are supplied by a main from the Black Hill reservoir via Gallows Hill. The United Kingdom Atomic Energy Establishment has a bulk supply direct from the reservoir near Culpeppers Dish.

Bloxworth and Morden are now supplied from Milborne St. Andrew Waterworks by a P.V.C. main laid from Winterborne Anderson to Bloxworth.

A main takes water from Gallows Hill to Worgret with a branch to Binnegar. Briantspuddle water can be pumped into the Wareham area and from there northwards and southwards if required. Alternatively, Sturminster Marshall and/or Corfe Mullen water can be pumped into the north-west part of the District.

The parishes of Lytchett Minster and Lytchett Matravers are supplied from the Sturminster Marshall Waterworks and the Corfe Mullen Waterworks. At any time the water may be from either Works or a mixture of both. The Sturminster Marshall water is hard as it has not been treated by a softening process. Otherwise the two supplies are fully treated and highly satisfactory. A new reservoir of three million gallons is being constructed near the school in Lytchett Matravers to store water from the Sturminster Marshall Works. The reservoir will be mainly to serve the Poole area.

The former Admiralty main conveys water from Corfe Mullen and/or Sturminster Marshall to Holton Heath. The extension of this main southwards to Corfe Castle takes the mixed supply to Sandford, Carey, Stoborough, Ridge, Corfe Castle, Church Knowle, Harmans Cross, Langton Matravers, Acton and Worth Matravers.

The Worgret Waterworks which belonged to the Wareham Borough Council prior to 1960, pumps water from a shallow well with a high iron content. The part of the Rural District supplied from there is the Bestwall area. The mixed supply via Holton Heath has been distributed there also.

Corfe Castle Works have been little used during the year. The open sand filters were abandoned and a new treatment plant installed in 1968, including apparatus for superchlorination followed by dechlorination. Because of possible danger of contamination when water near the Works is high, pumping will only be carried on when it is below a defined limit. Bacteriological results have been poor; only a small amount of water has been pumped for distribution.

Water pumped from Ulwell is only distributed in the Swanage Urban District during peak hours; it is not distributed to the Rural District.

The water supply to the Hyde area of Bere Regis parish was completed and the majority of houses in the area were connected before the end of the year.

The Water Board has planned to supply the houses along the Furzebrook Road and hopes to obtain Ministry approval to proceed with the laying of the main in the near future.

Bacteriological examinations were made in the Board's Laboratory giving the following results -

Raw Water

Source	No. of Samples	Max PC at * 37°C	Samples E. Coli I demonstrated
Briantspuddle	21	2	0
Worgret	37	1	0
Corfe Castle (very little distributed)	21	180+	13

Treated and Distributed Water

No. of Samples	Max PC at * 37°C	Samples E. Coli I demonstrated
121	1	0

(* probable number of Coliform Bacilli per 100 ml.)

The water supplied during the year was mainly sufficient to meet all demands in the area supplied by the Dorset Water Board. Only the raw water from Worgret had any plumbo-solvency and this was corrected during the iron removal process continuously applied at the pumping station.

Frequent checks of chlorine residual were made in the control of treatment plants and in supplies taken from mains and consumers taps in the area.

Lulworth Castle Estate Water Undertaking

The Lulworth Castle Estate supplies piped water statutorily to West Lulworth from a 20 ft. well in the village. Before distribution it is chlorinated. The water is examined bacteriologically every month. One month the results were found to be unsatisfactory.

The Estate distributes water from West Lulworth privately to East Lulworth and Coombe Keynes. It also supplies water to East Chaldon village and Estate farms in Winfrith and Chaldon Herring parishes from a 25 ft. well near East Chaldon. This supply is treated with chlorine before distribution.

Privately Owned Village Supplies

Kimmeridge

Water from several small springs is collected in a reservoir whence it is gravity fed to houses in the village and round Kimmeridge Bay and pumped to farms lying above the village. The supply has recently been improved by the enlargement of the reservoir and the substitution of a chlorination plant for the former pressure filters, but during dry spells there is a shortage of water in the village.

Bacteriological samples taken during the year all proved to be satisfactory.

Arne

This small hamlet of some eight houses is supplied with water from a borehole close to the shore.

Both chemical and bacteriological samples have given satisfactory analyses.

Kingston

The supply to this village is derived from surface springs collected in a reservoir and thence gravity fed to dwellings. Blashenwell Camp is also supplied from this source.

The supply is chlorinated and has given satisfactory analyses throughout the year.

Brownsea Island

The National Trust supplies water to the majority of houses on the island, viz. the Castle and those houses in the immediate vicinity of the Quay. The Scout site on the south of the island has its own borehole, while other dispersed and individual dwellings have private wells.

Four samples taken during the year were found to be satisfactory.

Steeple

The parish of Steeple is generally divided into some small hamlet areas as follows -

Manor and Church Area

Here some five houses are supplied by a privately owned spring collected to a small reservoir and gravity fed to the houses.

Blackmanston

The Council's houses in this area are similarly supplied by a spring and gravity fed system.

Grange

Dwellings in the Creech Grange and Old Bond Street area are supplied by springs and reservoir at Aldermoor.

Analyses have proved satisfactory throughout the year.

Church Knowle

Although the main village and East Creech are supplied by the Dorset Water Board, one small hamlet area in the parish, viz. Furzebrook, is supplied by a privately owned borehole.

Individual Wells and Springs

As water mains and their extension spread out into the rural districts reliance on individual wells and springs becomes less marked with the result that routine sampling of communal wells is no longer undertaken.

However, water samples, both chemical and bacteriological, are readily undertaken by the Department and advice given on the construction or repair of private individual wells and bores.

The table below indicates the results of water samples from their various sources:-

	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Suspect</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Public	5	Nil	2
Private supplies	10	Nil	4
Private wells	13	Nil	7

School Swimming Baths

Samples of water from school swimming baths in the district were taken by officials of the Dorset County Council with the following results:-

<u>No. of Samples</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Suspect</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
62	61	1	0

Included in these figures are samples taken from the Junior Leaders' Regiment swimming bath at Bovington Camp, as the pupils of the Bovington Primary School are allowed to use that pool as part of their physical education curriculum.

CHEMICAL ANALYSES

The following chemical analysis of sources of supply in the District have been supplied by the Dorset Water Board's Chemist -

Chemical results in milligrammes per litre.

Source	Briantspuddle Pumping Station	Worgret Reservoir
Reaction, pH value	7.3	6.6
Colour	Colourless	Sl. yellowish
Turbidity	Clear	Clear
Conductivity micronhos/cm ³ at 20°C	455	230
Taste	Pleasant	Pleasant
Odour	Odourless	Odourless
Total dissolved solids (dried at 180°C)	365	205
Residual chlorine as Cl ₂	0.04	Absent
Temporary hardness as CaCO ₃ (Carbonate)	228	46
Permanent hardness as CaCO ₃ (Non-carbonate)	34	46
Total hardness as CaCO ₃ (by EDTA)	262	92
Total alkalinity as CaCO ₃	240	46
Free Carbon Dioxide as CO ₂	24	23
Total Iron as Fe	0.25	0.46
Nitrogen in Nitrates	3.5	0.3
Nitrogen in Nitrites	0.01	Absent
Free Ammonia as NH ₃	0.01	0.01
Ammoniacal Nitrogen as N	0.01	0.01
Albuminoid Ammonia as NH ₃	0.01	0.03
Albuminoid Nitrogen as N	0.01	0.02
Chlorine in Chlorides as Cl	18	29
Sulphates as SO ₄	12	68 +
Phosphates as PO ₄	0.02	-
Copper	Absent	-
Lead	Absent	-

(+ high figure due to method)

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Work continued during the year on the Council's programme for the sewerage of villages which have a mains water supply. Mr. R.H. Leonard, Engineer Surveyor, has kindly supplied notes on the progress of schemes.

Bere Regis and Lytchett Matravers

Stage I of this combined scheme, which included the complete sewerage of Bere Regis, was completed in 1968.

Stage II, involving the installation of sewers in the village of Lytchett Matravers, was completed in the Autumn of 1969.

By the end of the year 338 houses had been connected to the sewer in Lytchett Matravers. The sewerage works for this scheme is at Blackheath in the parish of Wareham St. ~~Mary~~. *Martin*.

Beacon Hill

The scheme for the sewerage of this locality was completed during the year and the sewage is discharged to existing sewers in Upton.

Organford Road

Following all the necessary approvals it was possible to commence work on this scheme during the year and completion is expected early in the new year.

Projected Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Schemes

Lytchett Minster

A scheme for the sewerage of this village was prepared during the year the details of which included a new sewage disposal plant with Pasveer ditch and with the eventual phasing of Upton sewers to the new treatment works. Following a Council direction, consultations are now taking place with Poole Corporation with regard to the discharge of both Upton and Lytchett Minster sewers to those of that authority.

Affpuddle

A scheme has been prepared for the sewerage of this village the details of which have been deposited for Ministry approval.

Acton

Similarly a scheme has also been prepared for this hamlet, the sewers to discharge by gravitation to the Langton Matravers sewers and thence into the sewer of the Swanage Urban District Council. Ministry approval is awaited.

In order to comply with the requests of that authority the scheme also makes provision for the installation of certain surface water sewers in Langton Matravers.

Stoborough and Ridge

A scheme for the sewerage of these two villages, with the eventual discharge of the sewage to the Wareham Joint Sewage Disposal Works at Sandford has been prepared and will be submitted for Council approval early in the new year.

Bloxworth

A survey of this village has been undertaken in preparation for a sewerage scheme to discharge to the disposal plant at Blackheath.
a sewerage scheme to discharge to the disposal plant at Blackheath.

Additional Sewers

In addition to the sewers constructed by the Council, the Council approved the adoption, in accordance with Sections 17 and 18, Public Health Act, 1936, of the following sewers serving new housing estates.

Lytchett Minster	25 yds.	6" asbestos cement
Lytchett Matravers	118 yds.	6" stoneware
Wareham St. Martin	307 yds.	6" "

The following table indicates the number of houses connected to public sewers during the year.

Parish	New Houses connected	Existing houses connected
Affpuddle and Briantspuddle	-	1
Bere Regis	2	15
Corfe Castle	3	10
Langton Matravers	1	4
Lytchett Matravers	3	335
Lytchett Minster - Upton	92	1
Studland	3	10
West Lulworth	3	1
Wareham St. Martin		
Sandford	10	-
Carey	-	-
Bestwall	-	-
Wool	-	3

Sewage Disposal

The West Lulworth sewage which is untreated is discharged into the sea in deep water to the west of Lulworth Cove. Bestwall and Carey sewage is discharged untreated into the adjoining Wareham Borough sewers. Langton Matravers sewage is discharged untreated into the Swanage Urban District Council's sewers. Sandford sewage is treated by sedimentation, sludge drying and effluent filtration, the effluent is discharged into the River Piddle. Wool, Corfe Castle, Upton and Studland sewage are similarly treated and discharged into the Rivers Frome and Corfe and Lytchett Bay and Brand's Bay respectively. The effluent from the new sewerage works at Blackheath discharges into the Sherford River which empties into Lytchett Bay.

Public Conveniences

Corfe Castle

Since 1951 the Rural District Council have provided a public convenience to meet the need of the tourists visiting the village.

Lulworth Cove

Conveniences are supplied at Lulworth Cove by the Castle Estate to meet the need of visitors. These conveniences were rebuilt in 1967 by the Council jointly with the Estate.

Studland

The Council converted the old telephone exchange in 1958 into public conveniences. Conveniences are provided at both ends of the beach by the Estate owner to meet the need of visitors. Both have been reconstructed with the advent of the new water and sewerage system in the past two years.

Shell Bay

At the end of the year the possibility of public toilets being provided near South Haven Point was being considered.

Wool

A public convenience was built in Wool in 1968 alongside the public car park.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Refuse Collection

The pilot paper sack scheme carried out at Arnold's Caravan Site was so successful that the owner has carried it on at his own expense. However, it showed that a general extension of the system to cover the whole District would be uneconomic until a back door collection is required statutorily. Nevertheless private undertakings such as estate enterprises are being encouraged to use this method at their own expense and facilities are offered through the Council for obtaining holders, stands and paper sacks. The system has been operating successfully on Brownsea Island and at the Smedmore Estate.

General refuse is collected weekly from all areas; tipping is at the tip operated by a private firm on Worgret Heath.

Bulk containers for large refuse, e.g. mattresses and bedsteads, have been sited at Upton and Lytchett Matravers so that the public may deposit such articles in them instead of littering the countryside. These containers are emptied once a month by contract and are proving their worth.

Parking places, especially laybys on A roads, but increasingly on minor roads, continue to be an eyesore by the amount of rubbish left lying around by the public. Where possible litter bins or sacks are supplied and emptied by the refuse service.

Cesspool Emptying

Demands for this service are still increasing. Efforts are being made to acquire an area of heathland and/or construct a special plant for the disposal of all sludge.

ATOMIC ENERGY RESEARCH ESTABLISHMENT, WINFRITH

Liaison

The Council is represented on the Liaison Committee which was set up in 1959 to deal with health, safety, and the public relation aspects of this research establishment.

Disposal of Radioactive Wastes

Radioactive waste from this establishment is conveyed by a small pipe inside a larger pipe to Arish Mell from where the pipe line extends two miles out to sea. With the tidal peculiarities caused by the Isle of Portland the tides flow towards the shore for three hours and away from the land for nine hours; this helps to stop any radioactive effluent being washed towards the shore. No complaints have been received regarding the disposal of radioactive wastes. The quantity and the strength of the effluent discharged during 1969 were considerably less than permitted under the official authorisation.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food Poisoning

During late July and August a somewhat serious incidence of food poisoning broke out in the Borough of Wareham and those areas of this Rural District adjoining the Borough and most likely to use the town for shopping purposes.

Some 99 cases were notified or ascertained in Wareham Borough and the Rural District. 21 cases were found to be excreting the causative agent, *Salmonella stanley*, but due to delayed notifications it was not possible to trace the source of the outbreak.

Some 204 visits were made during the investigation, including those to food shops, a slaughterhouse, knackers yard and pet food premises, swabs being taken from these premises and submitted for culture and identification.

Although *Salmonella stanley* was found to be the cause of the outbreak it was interesting to note that enquiries and sampling identified 3 cases of *Salmonella typhi-murium* and individual cases of other strains of *Salmonella*, i.e. *panama*, *thompson*, *livingstone* and *enteritidis*.

Another somewhat unusual feature of the outbreak was the number of food handlers not only infected but involved, but once these were identified and, with their co-operation, stopped work, the outbreak was brought under control.

Milk Supply

All milk sold in the District is specially designated and most of it is pasteurised.

Number of milk distributors on Register at 31.12.69	31
Number of dairy premises on Register at 31.12.69	2
Number of visits made to dairies	5
Number of Notices served on owners with respect to dairies	Nil

Brucellosis in Cattle

During the year cultures of ring positive milk from individual cows showed brucellosis abortus to be active in two herds in the rural district. In both instances informal action was taken to ensure that the bulk of each of the herds' supply was sent for pasteurisation, while that part of the supply for use on each of the respective farms was taken from cows known to be free from infection.

Milk Sampling

A total of 87 samples of milk was taken in the district by the sampling officer of the Dorset County Council. 2 samples of pasteurised milk failed to pass the methylene blue test but passed the phosphatase test.

Ice Cream

During the year 2 registrations were made under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, bringing the number of premises on the register to 114.

Of the 57 samples of soft ice cream taken, 52 were placed in Provisional Grade I, 3 in Grade II, one in Grade III and one in Grade IV.

Meat and Other Foods

The one slaughterhouse in the district, at West Street, Corfe Castle, was relicensed and during the year a 100% meat inspection service was again maintained, some 221 inspections being made for this purpose. Investigations were undertaken for the resiting of the slaughterhouse elsewhere in the Rural District.

The following table indicates the number of animals killed, carcasses inspected and percentage incidence of infection.

	Cattle	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
No. of animals killed	413	179	462	4945	8218
No. of carcasses inspected	413	179	462	4945	8218
<u>All diseases except T.B.</u>					
Carcasses condemned	Nil	3	5	11	243
Carcasses of which some part was condemned	64	80	4	759	5353
Percentage	15.7	46.3	1.9	15.5	68.0
<u>T.B. only</u>					
Carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part was condemned	-	1	-	-	15
Percentage	-	0.5	-	-	0.2

Total weight of meat and offal condemned 15 tons 4 cwts. 0 qtrs. 5 lbs.

Knackers Yards

The two Knackers Yards in the district were again relicensed and inspected during the year when conditions were found to be satisfactory.

Food Premises

Food premises of all types were regularly inspected during the year some 315 inspections being made and on no occasion was it found necessary to resort to formal action.

(1) No. of food premises by type of business in the district

Grocery & General Provisions	57	Green groceries	6
Sweets and Confectioners	12	Bakehouses	5
Fried fish shops	3	Butchers shops	8
Cafes & Restaurants	31	Slaughterhouses	1
Hotels & Public Houses	35		

(2) No. of food premises by type registered

Manufacture of sausages etc.	7
Fish frying	3
Sale of ice cream	112

Food Condemned

The following foodstuffs were found to be unfit for human consumption and were condemned:-

Beef	599 lbs.	Raspberries	9 Pkts.
Chopped pork	24 lbs.	Kippers	32 Pkts.
Lamb	5 lbs.	Various fish fillets	9 Pkts.
Raspberry Ripple	15 Pkts.	Smoked Haddock	30 Pkts.
Confectionery	17 Pkts.	Chicken portions	10 lbs.
Ice cream	298 cartons	Mixed vegetables	14 lbs.
Mousse	42 Pkts.	Peas	12 lbs.
Strawberries	18 Pkts.	Beans	6 lbs.
Fish fingers	34 Pkts.	Brussels sprouts	10 lbs.
Beef burgers	48 Pkts.	Steak & Kidney pies	5
Prawns	4 Pkts.	Steaklets	11
Plaice	33 Pkts.	Savoury Beef Pies	6
Cod	88 Pkts.	Chickens	7
Fish cakes	16 Pkts.	Grape juice	17
Rissoles	18 Pkts.		

HOUSING

During the year some 163 houses were built by private enterprise but there were no Council houses constructed and this, no doubt, accounts for the increase in the Council house waiting list.

Some 15 houses were demolished during the year and 2 undertakings not to relet were accepted. It was not found necessary to resort to statutory action under the Housing or Public Health Acts although informal action resulted in the repair of some 72 houses.

There are no Common Lodging houses or houses let in lodgings in the district.

Once again the annual average was maintained in applications for improvement grants and the table below indicates the numbers approved and completed during the year. 1969 saw the introduction of new legislation giving effect to increased grants for the improvement of older houses and it is hoped that this will give further encouragement and impetus to the retention of this type of dwelling.

The following table indicates applications and approvals etc. for improvement grants.

Discretionary

No. of enquiries received during 1969	58
No. of applications submitted	14
No. of applications approved	13
No. of applications completed during 1969	5

Standard

No. of applications submitted	33
No. of applications approved	32
No. of applications completed during 1969	24

Housing & Population - 1969.

Parish			Council houses completed 1968-1969		Total Council houses owned at 31.12.69	Under construction at end of Dec. 1969	No. of Applicants on housing list at 31.12.69
Name	Population (estimated) June 1969	TOTAL No. of dwlgs	1969	1968			
Affpuddle	460	160	-	-	17	-	10
Arne	1,140	358	-	-	48	-	22
Bere Regis	1,230	383	-	-	78	-	27
Bloxworth	175	67	-	-	8	10	11
Chaldon Herring	200	66	-	-	8	-	1
Church Knowle	410	130	-	-	6	-	2
Coombe Keynes	85	32	-	-	6	-	-
Corfe Castle	1,490	540	-	-	67	-	34
East Holme	70	18	-	-	-	-	-
East Lulworth	275	79	-	-	6	-	3
East Stoke	430	131	-	-	10	11	14
Kimmeridge	90	30	-	-	-	-	-
Langton Matravers	1,040	370	-	-	52	-	18
Lytchett Matravers	1,610	498	-	-	92	-	24
Lytchett Minster *	4,750	1,409	-	-	243	-	109
Morden	405	158	-	-	30	-	13
Moreton	335	100	-	-	12	-	7
Steeple	120	46	-	-	4	-	-
Studland	550	207	-	-	42	-	9
Turnerspuddle	70	23	-	-	-	-	-
Tynehan	-	-	Military Training Area				-
Wareham St. Martin	2,915	762	-	-	170	-	164
West Lulworth	1,030	197	-	-	24	-	23
Winfrieth Newburgh	660	222	-	-	34	-	22
Wool (civilians only)	4,125	748	-	20	304	-	160
Worth Matravers	655	253	-	-	6	-	2
	24,320	6,987	-	20	1,267	21	675 6

* 40 B.D.H. dwellings subsidised by the government NOT included.

ø Includes 84 transfer applications.

Caravan and Camping Sites

The summer holiday season again brought its problem of the use of unauthorised sites for caravans and camping conflicting with Planning policy of keeping the coastal belt free of such development.

It was possible to keep 5 such sites under observation for the required periods with the result that action in accordance with the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act was taken and legal proceedings were instituted. Convictions were secured in all 5 cases.

The total number of sites now licensed amount to and are as follows:-

Sites

Sites licensed for individual residential caravans	55
Sites licensed for residential and holiday caravans	4
Sites licensed for holiday caravans only	7
Sites licensed for residential caravans only	5

Caravans

Number of holiday caravans	1082
Number of residential caravans	375

Tents

Number of tented sites	5
Number of tents	395

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The Health Services and Public Health Act, 1968, amended the list of notifiable diseases and the following are those which are notified by Act of Parliament -

Cholera	Relapsing fever	Typhus
Plague	Smallpox	Food Poisoning

The Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1968, came into force on 1st October, 1968. These Regulations consolidated with amendments all previous regulations relating to the notification and prevention of infectious disease except the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

The diseases for which notification is made by Regulation are -

Acute encephalitis	Diphtheria	Paratyphoid fever
Acute meningitis	Infective jaundice	Scarlet fever
Acute poliomyelitis	Leprosy	Tetanus
Anoebic dysentery	Leptospirosis	Tuberculosis
Anthrax	Malaria	Typhoid fever
Bacillary dysentery	Measles	Whooping cough
	Ophthalmia neonatorum	Yellow fever

The incidence of notifiable infectious disease in the district continues to remain low. No case of diphtheria, poliomyelitis or enteric fever (typhoid and paratyphoid fevers) was notified during the year.

The absence of cases of diphtheria and acute poliomyelitis can be attributed to the effective immunisation of infants and young children against these diseases. Babies are immunised with diphtheria, tetanus (lockjaw) and whooping cough vaccine during the second six months of life. A reinforcing dose against diphtheria and tetanus is given just prior to entry to school at five years, and another reinforcing dose of tetanus vaccine at twelve years old.

The scheme for immunisation against acute poliomyelitis includes all persons up to forty years of age and certain priority groups above this age likely to special risk of infection. This includes persons proceeding to areas which have a high incidence of acute poliomyelitis. Almost all immunisation against poliomyelitis is by mouth with the Sabin vaccine which is a modified live virus. The primary doses are given to babies in the second six months of life at the same time as the triple vaccine against diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough. A reinforcing dose is given on entry to school and again at twelve years old.

The use of measles vaccine, attenuated live vaccine, which first became available during 1968, was extended up to 16 years of age. Babies are immunised against measles at thirteen months in this County. Thirty-two cases of measles were notified in the district mostly during the third and fourth quarters of the year. It is felt that many of these cases would not have developed if measles immunisation had not been interrupted half way through the year due to a shortage of vaccine.

Primary vaccination against smallpox for babies is performed between the first and second birthdays, and is now fitted into the immunisation schedule at fifteen months. The multi-pressure technique is used.

Scarlet fever, although a mild disease, is still notifiable. Only one case was notified during the year.

Whooping cough continues to be mild in character; six cases were notified during the year.

There were two outbreaks of food poisoning in the District. One has been referred to in the section "Inspection and Supervision of Food" on Page 12. The other outbreak concerned seven pupils and two staff at Corfe Castle Primary School. The food was supplied from a school kitchen in Swanage but no organisms were isolated from the specimen meal or from the stools of those affected.

Four cases of meningitis and one of encephalitis were notified during the year. All these were mild in character. These cases which had specimens submitted for pathological examination proved to be of virus origin.

There was one case of respiratory tuberculosis notified and admitted to hospital. There is no doubt that the incidence of tuberculosis has been considerably reduced by the measures that have been taken over the years. All contacts of cases of tuberculosis are investigated to pick up sources of infection and possible new cases. There are no longer open sessions for persons to attend the mass miniature radiography unit for chest X-rays, as it has been found that the number of cases picked up at such sessions do not warrant the time and expense. Instead it has been made easier for general practitioners to have their patients X-rayed in case of chest infection near their own homes.

At five years old new school entrants are tested for tuberculosis by the Heaf skin test. Very few positives have been found and no positive child has been found to have active tuberculosis. However, positives at this age does give an index of unsuspected tuberculosis in the community. At thirteen years of age all school children are retested by the Heaf test and if negative offered vaccination against tuberculosis with B.C.G. vaccine.

Vaccination and Immunisation Statistics, Wareham R.D. - 1969.

(P = Primary course

R = Reinforcing dose)

Polionyelitis				Diphtheria		Tetanus		Whooping cough		Smallpox		Measles	
Oral		Salk											
P	R	P	R	P	R	P	R	P	R	P	R		
219	723	-	-	172	588	224	783	158	174	192	14	250	

Infectious Disease Notification (Corrected) Figures

Disease	1st. Qtr.	2nd. Qtr.	3rd. Qtr.	4th. Qtr.	Total	Admitted to Hospital
Acute Meningitis	-	-	-	4	4	-
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	1	-	1	-
Bacillary Dysentery	1	-	-	-	1	1
Food Poisoning	-	-	68	4	72	1
Infective Jaundice	1	-	-	-	1	-
Measles	1	3	15	13	32	1
Scarlet Fever	1	-	-	-	1	-
Tuberculosis - respiratory	1	-	-	-	1	1
Whooping Cough	6	-	-	-	6	-

Cases of Infectious Diseases Notified During 1969

Disease	Total	Age Group													
		0 -	1 -	2 -	3 -	4 -	5 -	10 -	15 -	25 +	A.U.				
Bacillary Dysentery	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-				
Scarlet Fever	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-				
Whooping Cough	6	-	-	-	3	-	1	2	-	-	-				
Measles	32	1	4	2	5	6	10	1	1	2	-				
Acute Meningitis	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-				
		0-	1-	2-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	A.U.
Infective Jaundice	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis - respiratory	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
		0 -	5 -	15 -	45 -	65 -	A.U.								
Acute Encephalitis	1	-	-	1	-	-									
Food Poisoning	72	15	17	22	11	7									

Scabies and Verminous Conditions

There were no reports under this heading during the year.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 - Section 47
NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951

(Removal of Persons in Need of
 Care and Attention to Suitable
 Premises)

It was found necessary to take formal action under the provisions of these Acts during the year in respect of one female person aged 82 years. She was admitted to the Christchurch Hospital.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Part 1 of the Act

1 - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors)

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		In-spections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	9	5	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	87	27	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	115	46	-	-
Total	211	78	-	-

2 - Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which Defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Re- medied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S1)	5	5	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature(S3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S4)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate drainage of floors (S6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S7)					
(a) insufficient	2	2	-	-	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	-	-
(c) not separate for sexes	1	1	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out- work)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	9	9	-	-	-

Part VIII of the Act

Outwork (Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of work	No. of Out-workers in August list reqd. by Sec. 133 (1)(c)	No. of Cases of default in sending lists to Council	No. of Prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel (making etc. cleaning & washing)	8	-	-	-	-	-
Other work	-	-	-	-	-	-

